

Old Series, No. 47, Volume 163

She never dared name the reason of her desert to her mother, because she feared that J.'s match-making inclinations and anxiety

the marriage, would blunt her delicacy, and render her incapable to the force of the apprehension that she felt so fatally binding on her. My suspicion had been correct; so satisfied was she of the propriety of her course, that after a year or two, when the first burst of uncontrollable anguish was past, consciousness of rectitude and the gratification of hearing of Clifford's honorable course and single life, did remove the sting of her grief, and little was left habitually to pain her, save the terrible fear of madness, and the manner in which she endured this, the most dreadful apprehension that can haunt a human being, I have always considered one of the highest efforts and evidences of mental superiority. As years passed by, the hope of escape from the threatened disease and of a future meeting with Clifford, grew stronger, for the noble girl, who had his affection by her own and believed it unchangeable, undying.

At last her twenty-fourth birth day, and the dreadful first month afterward, were passed in safety and sanity; and the elder Clifford's difficulties recalled Arthur from Italy. O, how warmly and freshly did hope spring up in that bosom, so constant and so severely tried. But there was difficulty yet. She had, to her lover, made their separation eternal, and even, were it not so, she felt that he would not renew his suit to her with the prospect of a limited support to be derived from his pen, instead of the wealth which it had been in his power once to offer her. Had her own father been in his former circumstances, she, with straight forward purity of motive and conduct, would not have hesitated to make the first advances to a renewal of their acquaintance; but her present poverty forbade it.

At this juncture, as if to reward a virtue so unequalled, an affection so tried; the decease of a distant relative, left to Mary and her sister Louisa, (vide No. III.) a handsome fortune. The very day after this was announced and assured to them, but still not known out of doors, Mary despatched a note to Arthur, requesting his presence at her father's.

If any one can fancy the rapture with which the pardoned and restored Peri stood at Heaven's gate, (vide Lalla Rookh) he may imagine the joy with which Clifford obeying the message received from the beautiful lips of her whom he had so faithfully loved, an explanation of the past and new hopes for the future. An explanation of the past, that elevated still higher in his esteem the matchless creature for whom he had suffered so much, and hope for the future, that was like the resurrection of the spirit from the grave of the body.

It was not till the wedding day was fixed, for which, however, in compliance with Mrs. L's suggestion, he was not "made to wait very long," that he was advised of Mary's sudden acquisition of fortune. He had expected to support himself as he was well able to do, by his art, but on the day before marriage, the only thing that seemed lacking to fill up the measure of his happiness was accomplished. An examination of the books of the mercantile firm at N. with which his father had been connected, showed such misconduct and abuse of trust on their part, as entirely relieved the Cliffords from responsibility, and assured them of the possession of their former wealth.

I have little more to tell. They were married, & if they had before realized the wise man's aphorism that: "hope deferred, maketh the heart sick," they have also proved that hope deferred, if not to the extreme, only makes the realization, when it does come, more full of joy.

Besides the consciousness of having acted rightly, and having this acknowledged by her friends, Mary has the happiness to believe, and on good grounds, that as the chain of regular hereditary liability has, in her case, been once broken, it will probably never again be formed; and therefore that her family is, in her person, relieved of so terrible a curse as hereditary madness.

As for the only other character, around which I have endeavored to throw any interest, the old bachelor, John Seymour, I designedly leave the disposition of him to some future number, merely remarking that a part of his peculiarities have been here introduced.

Years have passed since the incidents above related, and to this day all those cognizant of the circumstances, acknowledge that there never has been, from that day to this, a happier match than the one which some very young misses were disposed to designate as THE OLD MAID'S MARRIAGE.

THE AMERICAN EMPIRE.

Mr. Benton, in a recent speech at Jefferson, made the following eloquent apostrophe of the dawn, vastness and progress of the American Empire:

The vast expansion of the American branch of the white race, was briefly touched upon by Col. B. He said the man had lately died in England, who heard—heard without believing—the fervid Burke say, that the English colonists on the Atlantic would one day cross the Alleghenies, and down into the valley of the Mississippi. The man is alive now who saw the struggling hunter crawling over the Alleghenies, creeping down the Kentucky and the Cumberland, hiding themselves in the canebrakes to avoid detection and death.

And what does the sword man see now? The Mississippi valley teeming with population; their gigantic progeny scaling the Rocky Mountains—descending to the Pacific—and launching the ship and the steamboat on the remote sea. Great is the destiny which leads on the vanguard of the master race of the human family. Barbarians conquer to destroy; civilized man to improve and exalt; the Anglo-Saxon will carry his civilization wherever he goes. Standing now an end to the war. This is no doubt true, for we all the summits of the Cordilleras from the Arctic empire to the source of Oregon, he has a perpetual hostilities to the injury of Mexico and to the deprivation of our country's rights—again, Mr. Calhoun takes ground with the

who climbed to the tops of mountains to hurl rocks at the gods—and it must be admitted that such gods as they had in those days deserved to be stoned. Our young giants climb loftier mountains than ever mythology dreamed of, even after piling Pelion upon Ossa, and Ossa upon Olympus, and not for the purpose of throwing stones at gods—not even at people; but for the purpose of carrying the lights of science and civilization to the farthest verge of our continent. Great is the destiny of this vanguard of the white race, and nobly will it be fulfilled. We see it without emotion, because it is done by our children, but posterity, looking back, will be astounded. Old Asia, waking up from a long slumber, and seeing a glimmering light, and feeling a genial warmth, from a new quarter, will wonder what new sun has risen across the sea, to restore him to life and to animation.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAINE, JANUARY 18, 1848.

"The Union—It must be preserved."

POLITICAL HONESTY.

The two words, most sagacious reader! which stand at the head of this article, distinguished by their leaning attitude from all others in this paragraph, were deliberately placed there, first by your most humble servant, "the author," and then by a redoubtable compositor, that "all to whom these presents may come," may be reminded of the fact, that such a thing as "POLITICAL HONESTY" does exist on earth among men. Be not surprised, then, at our unexampled boldness, when we say, that it WILL continue to exist, the fearful, the unprincipled and the traitorous, to the contrary notwithstanding. It may appear strange that so much should be said at once; but if we are, in our fault, to our inexperience, and not to any depravity of heart, or unteachableness of disposition.

There is no one thing more distressing to a true friend of his country and her institutions, than to hear it again and again repeated, that there is no such thing as political honesty. It is so very various and cogent reasons, a few of which are the following. Such declarations coming from the mouths of men of experience in political life, indicate that they are not as they should be—that they speak from the fullness of hearts that have not passed through the fiery ordeal unscathed. Every man is apt to judge of the state of another by what he knows concerning himself. Hence your men of easy virtue are extremely apt to think that there are none whose integrity is incorruptible. Another reason why such statements are exceedingly painful, is, they go to prove that our free institutions, our constitution and laws, our liberties, our interests, our everything—that all these things, though dearer to us than life itself—are in imminent danger of being sacrificed and lost. If there be not honesty, somewhere—if all are corrupt—if it be true that such a thing as integrity of heart does not exist, then it remains for the people of the United States to hang their heads upon their willows, and begone the untimely ruin of their hopes. But, to our mind it most clearly appears, that there is such a thing as political integrity, that there has been a party formed and organized upon that very principle, and that, that party is the Democratic party. This party has ever been true to its country—in peace, it has sought the best interest of the whole people—There is, in the hearts of the people that, which, when called into action, will prepare them to rescue their rights from the grasp of unprincipled ambition, and hurl their oppressors and revilers from the stations which have been disgraced by their infamous plots, and pointed by their acknowledged depravity. Let those who secretly doubt, or openly deny the truth of this doctrine, beware, lest their schemes built upon a contrary supposition be exposed and prostrated by the honest and enlightened mechanics and other working men of this State and of this Nation—Let the people investigate, inform themselves, and act for themselves, being assured that they may as well sacrifice their rights and submit to be governed by the few, as to suffer others to do this work for them.

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Whigs against the annexation of Mexico to the United States, as if that was a question at issue between the friends and opposers of the Administration; while neither the Administration nor its friends have ever recommended such a measure, but, on the contrary, have asked only a fair indemnity, wishing at the same time that Mexico might become a Republic and ever be identified as such, whose people are capable of self-government, and in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties. Mr. Calhoun is very anxious to "disentangle" this country from its war, but he will find it more difficult to "disentangle" himself from his inconsistencies, and his present position in Congress, equalled only by the ridiculous position of Mr. Hale, the leader of the disaffected of all parties.

We can but endorse the following extract from the Bath Times. After showing that all the editors in the country had noticed the death of Mr. FAIRFIELD in the most respectful manner, and spoken in the highest terms of regard for his great moral worth, the editor of the Times points out one exception:

"But there is a shade to this picture. It remained for one editor—only one—to reveal the bitterness of his gangrened heart in departing from the beautiful course adverted to, and in attempting to excite contempt and curses for the man whose death nearly every one is lamenting. This editor is MR. AUSTIN WILLEY, of the Liberty Standard."

"He makes up what he is pleased to call the 'Roll of Shame,' composed of those Senators and Representatives who voted to lay on the table a petition in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia. In this roll he is not contented simply to place Mr. Fairfield's name in black capitals, surrounded by wide, black lines, but his evil spirit—spurning the respect which other men manifest when looking upon the marble features of the dead, and forgetting that the departed is in the hands of a Being of Love and Mercy—prompts him to overlook every bound of decency, all respect for the dead and sympathy for the afflicted living, by giving utterance to the following:

"Mr. Fairfield's vote, so far as we learn, was his last before going to the bar of the great Adverser of all such as are oppressed? GLOOMY FACT! May his accomplices in CRIME TAKE TIMELY WARNING. They are to follow him."

"We envy not the heart that could prompt such language, under such circumstances. Luckily for mankind, they are not to be judged finally by such a spirit. Were the Almighty like the author of the above quotation, they would only all fear and tremble; but thanks to a better Providence, the Father of all is not the collared vassal of a third political party, or of any other party; neither does he stand in fear of the thunders of the Liberty Standard, or of its blinded, bigoted, one idea editor. When we read the above we were forced to confess that we had widely mistaken the spirit of our contemporary—we did not suppose that such a spirit could be found in the State of our adoption."

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MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The North American, published in the city of Mexico, Dec. 7th, says—

"Senors Guerns, Arista and Conto, the Mexican peace commissioners, are still in the city, but of course can effect nothing. It is now said that they will not go to Washington as long as Santa Anna is in the country. The government dare not even pay their expenses, nor would the commissioners dare go there and make a treaty, for the Napoleon of the west may turn up again some day, and then President Amaya and the commissioners would be shot. Oh, what a deplorable condition have this people reduced themselves to!"

The Washington writer for the N. Y. Herald, in a letter dated Friday evening, has the following:

"A letter is in this town, dated at Jalapa, on the 10th December, stating that the British Consul had passed through that place on the day previous, bearing the intelligence, that a treaty of peace had been concluded at the city of Mexico between Mr. Trist and the Mexican commissioners, and that the opinion prevailed in Mexico, that the army could return home in sixty days."

To this may be added the story of the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday—

"We have seen a letter of late date from an officer of the army, which states that an insurrection was about to break out in the city of Mexico, and that it had been discovered by Gen. Scott just in time to prevent serious results. The affair had created great excitement, and a more rigorous policy of vigilance and precaution had been immediately adopted."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Puebla, mentions a rumor that Alvarez, with an army of 15,000 Mexican troops, was within a few days march of that place.

The Mexicans troops, with whom Gen. Lane had a skirmish at Matamoros, were under command of Gen. Rea. The Mexicans were defeated with the loss of 100 men. Gen. Lane captured two pieces of artillery, and released a number of American prisoners. On the part of the Americans, the loss was confined to Lieut. Rigley and one man. Matamoros is about thirty miles from Puebla.

Gen. Twiggs now governor of the department of Vera Cruz, will remain in command, it is said, only till the arrival of Gen. Jessup, when he will come home to assume the duties of quartermaster-general. Col. Bankhead was to leave Vera Cruz to join Gen. Scott at the city of Mexico.

An order of Col. Hughes, governor of Jalapa, dated December 8th, 1847, prohibits all public gambling houses, except for billiards; allows but three taverns to sell spirituous liquors, and only to officers; requires all weapons in the city to be deposited "with Lieut. Tensfield, ordnance officer, within seven days; directs the troops to seize all stolen property found with the Mexicans, who are called upon to give up any American property that they may have, and provides that the violators of these or any other orders shall be sent to a military commission for trial.

Another order, dated Dec. 10th, requires of the American troops that they shall pay all respect to the solemn ceremonies of the Catholic religion; to the clergy and women; enjoining, in just terms, that they should act as representatives of free institutions, and by their example win the approbation of their enemies. It provides punishments for Americans, as well as Mexicans, who violate the regulations, and invites the inhabitants who have fled to return to their homes, assured of protection so long as they remain neutral.

[Telegraphic Dispatch to the Boston Post.]
New York, Jan 11, 8, P. M.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention, at Columbus, has nominated Gen. Cass as President, by a vote of 237 to 22.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia North American says that it had been decided in cabinet council at Washington to recall Gen. Scott from the command of the army, and that a special messenger had been sent on with an order to this effect; but that he had been stopped at Richmond by a telegraphic dispatch, and that government were now awaiting the arrival of Gen. Pierce, to take his decision.

The thermometer at Albany was 16 degrees below zero this morning.

Steamboat Explosion. On Saturday last the steamboat Blue Ridge was lost on the Ohio River, by an explosion, owing to defective boilers. The accident occurred during a severe snow storm, and the boilers having burst, the vessel became a perfect wreck, and the hull sunk.

A portion of the cabin, to which all the passengers who were saved clung, floated down the river 8 miles. Out of 70 passengers, 20 or 30 are supposed to have perished. The persons saved escaped with nothing but their night clothes.

TRADE WITH MEXICO. A late number of the New York Dry Goods Reporter contains the following paragraph—

"A profitable business is now being done with Mexico. Our heavy cottons are in request, and New Orleans is reaping a rich harvest from its operations with those ports. We are of the opinion that a shipment of Staple Goods to Vera Cruz at this time would pay better than to any other port. We are aware of some shipments having been made, and are informed that a much larger quantity is wanted. Government securities and specie are abundant—goods are scarce and in demand."

Of one vessel which have cleared from this port within two months for Vera Cruz, three at least have been loaded solely with hay. The cargo of the ship New Jersey, which cleared yesterday for Vera Cruz, was 1,074 bales of hay. Boston Traveler.

Vice President Dallas has appointed Mr. Dickinson, of New York, chairman of the U. S. Senate committee on naval affairs, in place of the late Mr. Fairfield.

MEXICAN ALLIES. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald makes this statement:

"It is stated, on the authority of a distinguished officer, now in this city, that, on entering the National Palace of Mexico, our soldiers discovered a bound volume of extracts from the different papers throughout the United States, opposed to the war. These extracts were taken indiscriminately from all the opposition papers, and were used by the Mexican government to produce the impression, amongst the people of that country, that the people and press of the United States were opposed to the war."

A MEXICAN VICTORY! The Mexicans can acquire victories in Congress, if they cannot over our troops. The Whig House of Representatives have, by a vote of 85 to 81, decided that the war was "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President." Party malignity can go no further in the falsification of the history of the times. Ago.

THE PRESIDENCY. The Democratic State Convention of Ohio have, by a vote of 237 to 22 nominated Gen. LEWIS CASS as a candidate for President of the United States.

The city and county of Philadelphia have chosen delegates in favor of Mr. DALLAS.

The Frontier Newspaper recommends Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

A DARK TRANSACTION. The Baltimore Clipper, a Federal paper, states that the whig applicants to the new Clerk of the house for office, are so greedy, that they are actually pressing for the removal of the black laborers employed at the Capitol; and members of Congress have had to interfere, to prevent the removal of the poor negroes, whose places are thus demanded by the federal office seekers.

SANTA ANNA, in a late manifesto, admits that if General Scott had not acceded to an armistice, when before the gates of Mexico, the city would have fallen within the loss of any lives. The following is an extract, in which it will be seen that the unprincipled Dictator attributes intervention of the armistice as a special act of Providence in behalf of Mexico!

The calamitous events at Padernia and the Convent of Churubusco, the loss of one-half of our best artillery, of so many cannon and muskets, and finally the loss of more than one third of the army, had caused such dismay that if the enemy had renewed his attack as I expected, he would most assuredly have occupied the city without much resistance. This conviction made me consider as an interposition of Providence this unexpected occurrence, that came to change the situation in which we were, which it effectually did. Who will deny that on the 8th of September the army of the enemy escaped most fortunately from being destroyed? Alas! but for the cowardice of some of our soldiers, but for the selfishness of so many citizens, what a different aspect would the Republic present at this moment?

TEXAS. The legislature began its session Dec. 13. J. W. Henderson was chosen speaker of the House by 34 votes to 24 for Gen. Lamar. Gen. Houston was re-elected U. S. Senator by the two branches in convention; he had 69 votes. The retiring governor's message was transmitted on the 15th. The returns of the election show that Gen. Wood is elected governor and Judge Greer lieutenant governor. The vote for governor was as follows:—Wood, 7154; Miller, 5198; Darrel 1437; Robinson, 480. The new governor and lieutenant governor were to be inaugurated on the 21st ult. The whole population of Texas is stated in the official returns at 110,000. M. D. Miller, formerly private secretary to President Houston, has been appointed by Gen. Wood as secretary of state.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATION. An effort is now being made to secure the passage of a law by the New Jersey Legislature, which shall embrace the following provisions: 1. To recognize ten hours as a legal day of toil. 2. To restrain children from working in factories over eight hours per day, and compelling factory owners to give them opportunities for obtaining a common school education. 3. To appropriate recourses from all chartered companies to the support of public schools. 4. To repeal all laws restricting the right to hold office or sit as jurors, to free holders.

A Whig Governor. Some of the papers, which rejoiced in the election of Gov. Young, of New York, are so enraged at his remarks on the war in his late message, that they do not hesitate to attribute to him the most dishonorable motives. The New Bedford Mercury, for instance, says: "The plain English of it is that Gov. Young is opposed to Mr. Clay, and is fishing for a place in Gen. Taylor's cabinet, that is to be. The inference moreover is, that anti-repudiation is in the decline, and it has become expedient for Gov. Young to make up with Col. Webb of the Courier."

Such is the mean opinion which the whigs have of each other. [Post.]

PLAIN TALK. The Newburyport Advertiser, speaking of the death of Mr. Fairfield, and of the causes which produced it, indulges in the following plain remarks:— "The valuable lives of more than one of our public men in times past, have been sacrificed by equally improper treatment. The life of the 'Father of his Country,' might have been spared for years, perhaps, to bless his admiring countrymen, had he not been subjected to treatment during his last sickness, sufficient to have caused the death of any well man. Medical treatment should be judged by its results. If it is inefficient, or kills those who would otherwise have lived, it should be called quackery, whoever practices it."

DELICATE COMPLIMENT. The ladies of Charleston have presented to Gen. Shields, for the support of his wounded arm, a sling made of deep blue satin, on which is embroidered in gold cord a palmetto tree, surrounded with a golden wreath of shamrock, with the motto, "Jasper sustained the Palmetto; the Palmetto will sustain a Shields."

The Journal of Commerce estimates the amount of specie in the country at 100,000,000 dollars.

All the differences between Generals Scott and Worth will be submitted to a court of inquiry, to be held in Mexico. Both officers will be relieved from command and duty for the purpose. Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan will be brought before a court martial. These are facts. It may be that Gen. Taylor will be put over Mexico as commander in chief of the army, and having civil powers confided to his judgement. So says the Washington letter of the Baltimore Sun.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND. Mr. H. Gratian states in his place in Parliament, that 115,929 persons have died for want of food in Ireland during the late famine. That in 145 parishes, containing 1,600,000 persons, there was not a single resident landlord. Lord Fitzwilliam stated that at least 2,000,000 of people would need relief this winter.

Cold Water for Burns. We copy from the Boston Bee, the following statement of Mr. Seth Hunt, of Northampton, Mass., of the successful treatment of a severe burn and scald in his family:

Cold water was applied by immersion, till the pain ceased—the water being changed as often as it became warm. The part was then kept swathed with wet bandages, a dry woolen one enveloped them, until the injury was healed. The healing was rapid, and effected without leaving a scar. The instant relief which the cold water gave from the excruciating pain, was highly gratifying.

COAL MOUNTAIN IN OSSEPEE. We learn from a gentleman from that section of the State, that a Pennsylvania company well acquainted with coal localities and coal mining, have purchased one of the mountains in Ossepee, in the assurance that it covers a

